AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

sioner Bosworth yesterday. The police records show NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, THE MILITARY DRAMA OF FIRE FLY. Matheway at 2.

been disenarged on the trial of each case. He claimed that he had committed no crime and did not understand that he had committed perjury in swearing to his character for honesty when became a policeman. The case was referred to the WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broatway and 12th street.-

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Arizona, Captain Maury, will leave pier 42 North river at 12 M to-day for Aspinwall, connecting with the Golden

man brig Der Fielss, laden with naphtha, at anchor off Quarantine yesterday, resulting in the destruc-

tion of the vessel and cargo by fire. The captain and mate were severely and the cabin boy slightly

Association of Great Britain, who is on a tour in

this country observing the labor element, addressed the Workingmen's Union last night. In regard to

Chinamen on the Pacific slope, he said that their

further importation should be stopped, as it was the

importation of a slave element worse in some respects than the old negro system that brought

The case of Branagan, the policeman, charged

burned, but, fortunately, no lives were lost.

The steamer City of Mexico, Captain Deaken, will leave pier 17 East river at 12 M. to-day for flavana, Sisal and Vera Cruz.

The stock market yesterday was strong and active. Gold was steady and strong, closing finally at 122%. Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Congressman Poland, of Vermont; General Eli S. Parker, Indian Agent; Admiral Goldsborough, of he United States Navy, and General T. M. Mason, of England, are at the Astor House. Cotonel J. J. Sproull, of Chicago, and Judge Tay-

lor, of Danbury, are at the Coleman House. tain T. Ward, of the United States Army; General J. B. Dennis, of South Carolina; Frank King, o Virginia, and D. Rosenberg, of Russia, are at the Hoffman House.

Professor Sanderson, of Buffalo; Captain J. Wilson, of Quebce, and Colonel George R. Ingersoll. of lllinois, are at the St. Charles Hotel. General W. H. Reynolds, of Providence, and

Colonel S. S. Ellsworth, of Penn Yan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel W. Whaley, of South Carolina, and ex-Senator William Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland, are

at the New York Hotel. Prominent Departures.

General James McQuade and Dr. J. H. Delevan or Albany; Judge Rush R. Slosne, for Sandusky, H. H. Hathern, for Saratoga; Colonel J. D. Frary, or Connecticut; Colonel Henry Lippitt, for Rhod Island; Colonel Hamilton, for New Orleans; Colonel Fudson, for Troy; Colonel H. S. Carpenter and Colonel Irvin, for Philadelphia, and Mrs. Homer and laughter, of Boston, sailed on board the steame Brussels for Europe.

Four Old Troubles Up Again-Schleswig Holstein, Ireland, Turkey and the Pope.

What a funny old world is Europe! What attractions it has as a grand old curiosity shop! What interest it commands by its many and perpetually recurring troubles! If peoples are not warring with their governments or nations warring with each other, war is always an immediate possibility. Rumor is always loud regarding some dangerous complications or some impending conflict. As it has been in the past so it is to-day, and so it is likely to be in the future, until thrones, dynasties, petty nationalities, with all their paltry distinctions. have finally disappeared and a confederated Europe fully accepts the teaching and imitates the example of the United States.

Among the items of our latest news by At lantic cable and by mail we find the old story repeated in various forms. The Schleswig-Holstein question is revived. Ireland, in spite of the conciliatory policy of Gladstone, is again in a state of revolution. The Eastern question, in spite of the Suez Canal, or rather because of the Suez Canal, promises trouble. The Pope, who has been giving Europe and the world generally annovance for the last ten centuries or more, has again commanded an amount of attention which makes one doubt whether he is living in the nineteenth century or in the days of Hildebrand. We have thus four great questions, all of them important, but none of them new, once more commanding attention and threatening revolution, if not war.

What is the Schleswig-Holstein trouble? Who knows? It was once said that Lord Palmerston and somebody else knew what it meant. But the somebody else died long ago, and Lord Palmerston is no more. Who, then, dare talk about Schleswig-Holstein? We will not talk about it. We have only to say that after the battle of Sadowa, and when matters were being arranged between the late contesting parties Prussia promised to Austria, mainly because Napoleon requested it, that the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein should be asked to decide by vote whether they should be citizens of Denmark or citizens of Prussia. The treaty of Prague contains this stipulation. But Prussia still occupies Schleswig-Holstein, and the stipulation of the treaty of Prague has never been fulfilled. Denmark, year after year, has been insisting that the question should be submitted to the vote. Austria and France have both backed up Denmark, but the promised plebiscite has not yet been reduced to a practical experiment. It is our opinion now, as we have already frequently avowed, that just as this Schleswig-Holstein business led to the late war between Prussia and Austria, so it would ere now, had Napoleon been a younger man, have led to a war in which France, Austria, Prussia, Denmark and probably Russia would have figured. Napoleon's years and increasing infirmities constitute the principal reason why Prussia has not fulfilled her obligation and why war has not resulted. At the present moment, however, it is not too much to say that out of this question a war may yet growa war big enough to convulse and revolutionize Europe. If the question should become serious the presumption now is that Von Beust will do his best to humble Prussia in the same cause in which she suffered. It is clear that in such a conflict Austria could

but of government alliances. Then there is the Irish question. Ireland is now an old story, and since the days of Shan O'Neil up until the whiskey seizures of yesterday it has been a world trouble. Irishmen, where are they not? It is Britain's pride that she has numerous and powerful colonies. But in every British colony Ireland is largely represented, and wherever, in any British colony or anywhere else Irishmen are found, they have a big sorrow and make a big trouble. Macaulay once said that whenever the North Pole should be found a son of Tartanland should be seen astride of it. It would not be a bolder hyperbole to say that when the moon is first reached by some earthly voyager the voyager will find an Irish colony in some of its dried-up valleys or barren mountain sides. Be this as it may, it is undemable

that Ireland is as little contented under Mr.

count on France, and thus prove to the world

the mutability not only of human friendships

Gladstone as it was under Mr. Disraeli, and that, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's great doings and great promises, the Jew has still a chance to take the wind out of the sails of his great rival. It is really funny and somewhat astructive to find that the more Mr. Gladstone bows and yields to Ireland, the more imperious and exacting the Irish people become.

Turkey, too, is in great trouble. The Suez Canal has begotten great promise, but it has begotten no fruit as yet but trouble, and the trouble is really alarming. If the Sultan will not be pacified he must fight. If he fights Europe will be compelled to take sides. A general European war on the Eastern question is a little absurd, but it is not an improbability. And what shall we say of the Pope and his Council? It will be one of the grandest shows but one of the grandest anachronisms of the age. Nobody expects much; therefore if much does not come from it nobody will be disappointed. But much may come from it. It may give a new impulse to thought, and this impulse, by its consequences, may by all the future be regarded as the parent of revolution. We wait to know. Meanwhile we shall expect European troubles to recur periodically until kings and Kaisers have gone the way of all things human. For all these troubles, ranging from Wales to Egypt, from Marseilles to St. Petersburg, there is but one oure-the peoples must begin to learn to govern themselves. Europe must become a grand federal republic. Tais is her future and her salvation.

The Elections in Mississippi and Texas It will be the funniest of the many issues of modern politics if, after all, Mississippi shall prove, as seems now nearly certain, to have gone strongly radical. Only fancy the chagrin of Dent! He quarrelled with the White House and all its chances in his certainty of success on the conservative ticket, and where is he? He tried to stand before Mississippi, in virtue of his relationship with Grant, as a quasi administration man, and the administration was all against him. He tried to commend himself to the conservatives as one martyred by the more radical end of the administration, and the conservatives repudiate him as a carpet-bagger and give their suffrages to the radical, who is, withal, a man of their own State. The real balance wheel of political machinery is at last the popular verdict, and a very healthy sign of its action is that so often and so clearly this popular verdict bears more direct relation to the personal character of the candidate than to socalled party principles and arguments. We can explain on no other view the dissimilarity of the results in Mississippi and Texas. In Texas, as the dispatches tell us, the colored vote is large, in some counties in a great majority, but the appearances are that the radical candidate is beaten

LATEST NEWS FROM CUBA.-We publish elsewhere a special dispatch from Havana, via Key West, which informs us that the Cubans have made a successful landing of arms and ammunition in the Bay of Nipe. The war material had been conveyed to the coast by the Cuban privateer Teaser, and is now doing good service in the hands of the patriots in the interior. We are also informed of two brilliant encounters at Magete and San José, between the Cubans and the Spaniards, in which the former displayed great courage and daring during both fights. It is plain to be seen that if the Cubans had the arms and the ammunition they so much desire they would make the campaign against the enemy what it should be-short, sharp and decisive.

THE MORMON SCHISM.—We published some time ago a full account of the Mormon schism which led to the excommunication of Godbe and Harrison, the editors of the Utah Magazine, and we reproduce to-day their manifesto. which appeared in that magazine on the 27th of November. Avowing their belief in the divinity of the Mormon system in its origin, they announce that the object of their new movement is not to destroy work it out with even more than the grandeur of Joe Smith's original programme. Renewing their protest against Brigham Young's small and insignificant working out of that programme, and particularly against his efforts "to build up a despotic, priestly rale in the Church," they give an outline of the changes in discipline and doctrine, which they claim to have had revealed and recommended to them by inspiration from angelic beings. Not a few of these changes are radical, and much curiosity will be awakened to learn their full views on the toleration of difforent religious creeds and other points, especially on the practice of "plural marriage." They declare that "the Church will hence forth be known as the Church of Zion.'

BOLD BUT FEEBLE-The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's defence of the late Mr. Richardson as a model of all the virtues. The moral philosophy of the shepherd of Plymouth church flock is seasoned too highly with the sweetmeats of the new schools of moral reform to be wholesome. We fear that the free and easy expounder of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount has too many irons in the fire, and that with these relating to women's rights his fingers will be badly burned before he is done with them.

HE BEATS THEM ALL. -Governor Flanders. of Washington Territory, has put his foot down and vetoed a hundred bills passed by the Territorial Legislature. Against this where is the veto record of Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Governor Hoffman and all the rest? Nowhere. But Washington Territory looks out upon the boundless Pacific, is washed by the roaring Columbia river and surrounded by lofty volcanoes, and so the Governor out there looms up and spreads himself on a corresponding scale.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.-The case of Mrs. Cruger, who died by the inhalation of chloroform, seems to have been very flippantly disposed of by the Coroner. This woman was found dead in her room. She had lived unhappily with her husband; they had been separated, and apparently had patched up their differences but a short time since; the husband bought the chloroform, "left it for his wife" and went out, and returning soon, as he says, found her dead. All of which, as it appears to us, requires a closer examination than the Coronor gave.

The President's Message-Short and to the

We understand that the President's message, which will be submitted to Congress on Monday or Tuesday next, will be a model of business-like brevity. For many years past the President's annual report to the two houses of the workings of the government, with his accompanying recommendations and arguments, has taken up about a page of the HERALD, and sometimes more than a page. Always a heavy, lumbering, cumbersome and tiresome "Pub. Doc.," it became with the swelling chop-logic of Andy Johnson on the blessed constitution a dismal and intolerable bore. Now we are glad to hear that General Grant, in this matter, as in many other matters, has resolved to introduce a great and welcome reform—that instead of a half dozen columns of tedious verbiage and party claptrap and rubbish, he will give us a condensation down, perhaps, to less than three HERALD columns of our usual type, if not less than two. This will be a great saving of time, patience and money to the government, the public press and the people at large.

We hope, in the next place, that the President's good example will be followed by the Secretaries of the several departments in their accompanying annual reports; that these reports will be reduced as far as possible to facts, figures, recommendations and reasons, briefly and distinctly given, and that all unnecessary routine correspondence from Tom, Dick and Harry will be left out. Under this process of retrenchment a million of money may be saved to the Treasury in the printing of the message and accompanying reports over the old party system (commenced under General Jackson) of spreading out these official papers into a good fat job for the party printers of the two houses. We have got rid of those party printers in a government printing office; now let this old party job system be abolished altogether. We have had since the time of Jackson too much rubbish in these government reports. Now let this rubbish be cut

Great Army Movements-on Whiskey.

There has been a good deal of trouble from time to time in suppressing illicit distilleries in Brooklyn and in the vicinity of Harlem. The civil power of the revenue officers, assisted in some cases, as they were, by the police authorities, has failed to overcome the riotous spirit of the mobs who occasionally banded together to baffle the intentions of the revenue officials. There have been some serious rows and broken heads arising from this attempt to protect the distilleries, especially in some parts of Brooklyn. The government, finding that its officers could not fulfil their duties in these turbulent neighborhoods, resolved to protect them by employing a military force. Accordingly a sortie was made yesterday by the revenue officers, supported by a couple of companies of United States infantry, upon a number of illicit distilleries in Brooklyn, amounting, it is said, to about forty, all of which were seized. From this they proceeded to Yorkville, and captured a few more in that vicinity. Government no doubt found it imperative to takethese measures in order to put a stop to illicit distillation and collect the dues of the revenue department. It appears to have been promptly and efficiently done in this case. The speculations as to the object of assembling a few hundred troops in the city are thus at an end. The idea that they were destined for the frontier to oppose an imaginary "Fenian" movement to Canada of course was all fudge. Equally absurd was the notion that they were intended to be used in any way relative to the Cuban question. The grand army movement was on whiskey, and it turns out to be a very successful one.

MR. CRAIG AND THE WESTERN UNION TELE-GRAPH COMPANY .- Mr. Craig, for many years the general agent of the Associated Press, and a gentleman whose attention has been much given to the subject of telegraphing, has completed an invention calculated to facilitate for the system, but to preserve it and to the public the use of that great means of communication, the telegraph. His apparatus, he believes, will immensely reduce the expense of telegraphing, and that it will at once save time and money are the features in its favor that he presents. He encounters at the outset the hostility and opposition of the Western Union Company. This is almost a matter of course, for it is notorious that that company does not favor any idea calculated to make telegraphing cheaper than it is. We are glad to note that the opposition of the company to Mr. Craig's invention promises to call out from this gentleman a statement of his knowledge of the transactions of that corporation, especially of what it has done to discourage the proper development of that great agent of civilization, of which it has the monopoly here. In such collisions as this, that bring out the truth, the public interest is sure to gain, and we are therefore always disposed to encourage

> ANOTHER TREASURY MISTARE -It must be admitted, in view of that story of missing currency in one of the bureaus of the Treasury Department, that Uncle Sam has a very unhandsome way of getting even in his small losses. By what sort of justice and by what authority is it that the government robs one hundred girls of seven dollars each because some unknown person has robbed the government of seven hundred dollars? If the girls are honest, do not retain their money. If they are probably dishonest, dismiss them; but by no means let the character of the government be soiled by such an outrageous and contemptible piece of official tyranny. We have not heard of a meaner story in a great while than this direct robbery of the women. It surpasses in pitiful character the acts of those people who rob poor sewing girls in this city, for these never justify their iniquity by making wholesale imputation on the honesty of those they wrong out of their money.

RICHARDSON'S BRAIN WEIGHED FIFTY-FOUR AND A HALF OUNCES .- This is a large brain. According to one of the reporters this size excited the astonishment of the doctors; but it need not very greatly astonish any one else. Brains commonly range up to fifty-three ounces in weight, and every brain that rises above that may justly be called large; but a brain cannot be called astonishingly large till we begin to count its ounces in the sixties, Cuvier's brain, for lastance, weighed sixtyfour ounces.

Affairs in Cuba from a Spanish Point of The captured Spanish letters which were

published in part in the HERALD yesterday ought to convince the most obtuse-minded advocates of the despotic government of Spain over Cuba that the Spaniards have little hope of subjugating the Cubans. The mendacious reports and arguments we have been receiving all along through Havana and the newspapers under Spanish influence of the successes of the Spaniards and the prospect of suppressing the insurrection are all exploded by the testimony of the Spaniards themselves. There is no doubt about the authenticity of the letters referred to, and, of course, they were written without the least idea that they would fall into the hands of the Cubans and be published in the United States. Well, these Spaniards conclude that the pacification of the "Gem of the Antilles," by the power of their government, "is about as difficult to accomplish as the squaring of the circle or perpetual motion;" that they "are making no headway, notwithstanding all the crowing of the (Spanish) newspapers;" that they "are worse off every day;" that nearly "the whole country is in possession of the rebels;" that "one (Spaniard) cannot go half a league out of town without surely losing his skin;" that "all the creoles who are insurrectos in the towns have become volunteers, so that we (the Spanish soldiers) have our enemies armed among ourselves, which seems very Quixotic on the part of our government;" that "this island (Cuba) is a tomb for Spaniards;" and so on all through these significant and confidential communications of Spanish officers and soldiers to their friends. But the horrors of the war and brutality of the Spaniards to the Cubans are depicted in still more forcible language. One Spaniard has frankness and heart enough to declare that "such acts are committed that but little is wanted to make us ashamed of saying that we are Spaniards." Will not the administration at Washington and Congress take notice of these facts? Is it not time that this country should put a stop to the atrocious war Spain is carrying on against the Cubans? Will not our government understand now that the Cuban war for independence is a grand movement-a national movement-and that Spain can have no hope of suppressing it, even with the utter desolation of the island? There are facts enough to show this if the government would only pay attention to them, rather than to the mendacious statements of Spanish officials and the Spanish press.

A DEMOCRATIC FACTION FIGHT.-The bloody and fatal fight among ward politicians at a liquor saloon on Second avenue vesterday afternoon is elsewhere fully detailed, with its indiscriminate use of pistols, clubs, dirks and other weapons. It is, after all, but a striking illustration of the fact that when any political party grows so big as to begin to split up into factions, each furiously and blindly bent on such a division of the spoils as shall satisfy itself, violent and even murderous quarrels are apt to ensue. In politics and in morals, as in the order of nature, the restoration of an equilibrium of forces is often preceded by extraordinary convulsions. Yesterday's faction fight should warn the democratic party in this city that its power has become so colossal as to make it liable to fall to pieces by its own weight.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA-A DENIAL WHICH MEANS A CONFESSION .- It is said that the Minister of the Czar at Washington has positively denied that any barbarous cruelties have of late been inflicted upon the Jews in Russia. But what else could he do? His only alternative, out of respect to the Emperor, was to put in a general denial of the facts presented by the deputation of our Hebrew fellow citizens who waited the other day upon the President to ask his friendly mediation on the subject. We are sure, however, that the friendly hint which has gone out from the President to the Czar upon this matter will put an end to these aforesaid barbarities. Here, then, we shall have another striking illustration of the power of the telegraph and the public press at this day in modifying the rigors even of the absolute despotism of Russia; for the Czar, as well as the Sultan, has been brought within short range of the public opinion of Christen-

THE WESTERN GRAIN TRADE-AN ISSUE OF CANADIAN ANNEXATION .- Large and increasing shipments of Northwestern wheat and flour now go down the Mississippl to New Orleans for shipment direct to England. The producers of these articles have discovered that, what with elevator charges at Chicago and other overland half-way houses, and rallway freights and canal charges, the costs of getting a barrel of flour from Iowa or Wisconsin overland to New York are so far in excess of the costs of transportation down the Mississippi to New Orleans that a handsome sum of money is saved by this line to the seaboard. What then? Against the Southern water line of the Mississippi the only competition for this Northwestern grain trade that will pay in the East will be the water line of the St. Lawrence down to the sea. Hence, by the law of 'manifest destiny," the annexation of the New Dominion down to the sea is more and more becoming a necessity to the great grain-growing region of the Northwest.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS WOMEN ON MARRIAGE .-At the Reform Club on Thursday evening a woman's rights woman enlightened the audience with just such a view of the marriage relation as has brought about the recent domestic tragedy in this city which now occupies the public mind. The speaker avowed her predilections for "free love" in its entirety on the ground that all love is "free," and, while patronizing the marriage relation as something that might be endured so long as it was pleasant and agreeable, justified the violation of all its obligations under just such circumstances as have led to the late Richardson case. We fear that this kind of moral and social "reform" is the very thing which leads to the disruption of all the moral and social ties which keep society together, and we are sorry to see the woman's rights women, who have many good arguments to advance, lending themselves to its support.

NONE SO POOR TO DO HIM REVERENCE .-Only fancy the change of times when John C. Breekinridge presents his card at the White House and the card is not even sent in. Verily it is a generation that knows not Joseph.

Dress Fashions for and from Egypt-Ou Correspondence from Alexandria We have specially chronicled the great work

of the Suez Canal in our pages from the first moment of its modern inception by M. de Lesseps to the hour of its successful completion and utilization, by the passage through its waters of the imperial yacht of France with the Empress Eugénie on board, attended by a fleet of war vessels. We have also reported the pulsation of the first initial throb of commercial life in the new arterial connection between Europe and Asia, by advising our readers of the navigation of the canal by a trading ship from Glasgow, Scotland, freighted with a cargo destined for India. If the "slight startle" which was produced by seeing an apple fall to the ground enabled the philosophic mind of Newton to enlighten mankind with the knowledge of the grand fact that "the world goes round in a most natural whirl called gravitation, we may with very great truth assert that the HERALD has already convinced a world of the present existence of the means and agency for the accomplishment of a vast industrial revolution, which will change the current of the trade of the universe and revivify and enlighten and educate the millions of inhabitants of a heary land. To-day we present the effects of the Suez

Canal in a new shape—the migration from Paris of a congregation of fashionables on their way to Alexandria, Egypt, and their arrival in that city. They left behind them the time-revered centre-spring of dress style to seek pleasure and obtain new ideas as to costume and "cut" and the general "make up" among the Arabs, in a country where, as was generally imagined just lately, a large number of the inhabitants had "nothing to wear," and exceeded even Miss McFlimsey herself in the approach to the puris naturalibus. Our readers will see from our special letter from Alexandria to-day that the latter assumption is an error, and that even if it were true in some individual cases previously the unfortunates will certainly "put something on them" now, after the complete success of such a splendid mission of dress reform and élégantes from Europe. The steamship Said, of the fleet of the Messageries Impériales Company, took the party from France to Alexandria, running along the classic shores of Italy and even landing them, during some few hours, at Messina for refreshment. It was a distinguished and pleasant party. The sister-in-law of M. Charles de Lesseps made one of the number. There was an eloquent and pleasant Abbé, the Prefect of Venice, a staff officer from the court of Sweden, friends of Count Bismarck, musicians, artists, savans and a bride on her honeymoon tour to the land of the Pharoahs. Our special writer details the incidents of the trip, its momentary désagrémens and happy termination after the several members of the swift floating world steamer had become thoroughly akin by a pleasant reunion. Their reception by the Khedive was of a princely character. His people and their children received the dispensation with wonder mixed with joy. Pompey's Pillar and the Thebaic Stone were examined and Cleopatra's Needles visited. The visitors descended to the Catacombs and subsequently made the halls of the palaces of the Viceroy joyous with laughter and song. In the evening there was a banquet, after which the carriages of the Viceroy set the distinguished company down at the Italian opera, where the "Africaine" was performed, After perusing this special letter our readers

will naturally inquire, What next? The writer states that outside of Alexandria the pelican still stands in solitary musing on one leg. Steam and electricity, with the bustling traffic of the Suez Canal, will soon cause him to place his other foot on the earth, unless he is determined to remain a stranger and behind the age. After this Mr. John Bull will cease to go "round the Cape" to Asia, and acknowledge the triumph of Lesseps and France. With the pelican on his two feet and John "flat-footed" in his approval of its economies e Suez Canal will be universally acknow ledged as the great moral force revolutionary agent of the world, and the peoples of Hindostan will join in the universal chant of "Oh. be joyful." It is so written and will be.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN, in refusing to commute the sentence of the murderer Hand, makes some apt remarks to the effect that while capital punishment is part of the law men clearly proved guilty of murder must be hanged. This will be interesting to Real. The Governor's hist to jurymen we hope will not be lost. These worthles, while under the responsibility of an oath, find a man guilty and then appeal to have him relieved of the penalty. "Under their oaths as jurors they pronounced the prisoner guilty of an offence punishable by death, and the Judge and District Attorney concur in saying that the verdict was right. Their responsibility ended with the verdict and mine began. It is not my province to consider the wisdom of the law which fixes the death penalty. It is my duty to see that it is enforced, and sympathy for the unfortunate family of the prisoner must not influence my judgment." At this rate our reputation for hanging murderers will soon be as good as that of New Jersey, and we shall have fewer murderers to hang.

THE TOSS UP FOR OFFICE. - In the nature of things there must be disappointed candidates after every election, but we never remember to have heard of so many as have come to light this fall. Every office is contested, and it is a peculiarity of the times that a great many candidates seem able to prove, by competent witnesses, that more votes were cast for them than the canvassers give them. The latest case is that of Goodrich, candidate for Assembly in Brooklyn, who was defeated by a majority of twelve. The canvassers gave him in one district only one hundred and fifty votes. He offers to produce in court two hundred men who voted for him in that same district. This would give him his position by a majority of thirty-eight. Now, if the man really can show that many men of known residence in the distriet who will make oath that they voted for him it would seem pretty clear that the canvassers must have taken the responsibility of changing the result of the election. Shall we have all these cases properly investigated before the Legislature that is to give us an honest government, or are there so many of them that honesty here might imperil the democratic supremacy?

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, Danius Dutton-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-DADDY

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-per Thirtich st.-Matines daily, Performance every avening BOWERY THEATRE, Howers, -LADY OF THE LAKE-DODGING FOR A WIFE-CAUTHIAN BANDIT, &c.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th st. and 6th av. -London: on, Lights and Shadows of the Gleat City. Matings

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street. - ITALIAN OPERA-WILLIAM TELL, Matines at 1-44 SONNAMBULA. THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street .- THE HANLON BROTHERS, &C. Matinec at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and Eid street, English Opera-Fra Diavolo. Matinee. BOOTH'S THRATER, 20d st., between 5th and 5th ave.-Front Part of King Henry IV. Matinee at 2. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-MARY WARNER. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIO THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAT-

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th SAN FRANCISCO MINSTELLS, 555 Broadway .- Eruto-WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 220 Broadway. - Britio

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. Equastrial AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matince at 2%. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's MINSTERLS-NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, &c. EMPIRE RINK, Sixty-third street and Third avenue EXHIBITION OF NEW YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

DORE ART UNION, 587 Broadway. - EXHIBITION O SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Finh avenue and 14th

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway. LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618M. Broadway. FERIALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET New York, Saturday, December 4, 1889.

WHEN IN MY 21 VAY SI.

Cable telegrams are dated December 3.

By special telegram from Berlin we are informed nese embassy, were received at the Court of Prussn nitaries of State and members of the Cabinet, were present. Count Bismarck addressed the embassy, making special reference to the warm friendship which North Germany entertained towards the United States. The reception was brilliant and The officers of the Ecomenical Council assembled

in pre-synodic conference in home yesterday and received a Papal Allocation, after which they took the oath of office. The London Times augurs that the Council will prove a failure and bring discord to the Catholic Church. The Lancashire (England cotton mills are on "full time." General Ignation is appointed Foreign Minister of Russia. Portugal is about to lay a submarine cable to the American coast, touching at the Azores. The United States and French governments have it is said, arranged the difficulty growing out of the landing of the French cable on American soil. Carlis consparicies are again rife in Spain. Paris remain quiet. M. Rochefort demanded that the National Guard do duty around the Legislative Assembly hall for the protection of members, his motion being received with great surprise, but some considerable show of favor.

The Peabody funeral ship Monarch is ready for sea, but may not quit Eugland for a few days. Her cabins are draped in mourning.

Cuba.

The latest news from Cuba announces the landing of an expedition at Nipe Bay, bringing arms and am-munition for the Cubans. The Cuban privateer Teaser brought the supplies to the coast, and they have been forwarded successfully to the interior. A fight took place on the 20th ultimo at a place called Magete, in which the Cubans were successful. On the 24th the carrison at San José was attacked by a party of insurgents. They, however, withdrew when reinforcements to aid the garrison came up. Much excitement prevails in regard to the matter.

Miscelianeous.

Treasurer Spinner's annual report, in substance. will be found elsewhere in our columns this morn ing. The Treasurer gives a cheering account of our whole national debt will be paid off in thirteen years. During the eight years and more in which Treasurer Spinner has had charge of the Treasury forty four ions of dollars have passed through his hands and the hands of the employes of the Treasury, and not a cent has been lost by the mismanagement or

fault of himself or his employes.

The National Board of Trade assembled in Richmond, Va., on Thursday. The proposition to re-quest Congress to establish a Department of Comincress ensued on the resolution favoring a national railway from Norfolk Va., to San Diego (Cal.), during which it was claimed that the Erie Canal carried more freight than all the Northern railroads com-bined. The resolution was finally laid on the table.

Important despatches from the English Cabinet, in regard to the Red river disturbances, are ex-pected by the Camadian government to-day. A deputation to arrange a satisfactory settlement with the insurgents will leave Ottawa for Fort Garry on

A number of Mormons from Salt Lake, who repudiate polygamy, have settled in Jackson county. Mo., near independence. They formerly resided propose to erect a new temple. Elsewhere this dissenters, which was the cause of the pending schism in the Church.

The City.

Fiorence Scannell, a candidate for Alderman from the Eighteenth ward, in company with about twenty friends, got into an altercation at the saloon of Thomas Donohoe, an adherent of Nesbitt, the rival candidate for Alderman, early yesterday afternoon, and a severe fight occurred, in which pistols, knives and bludgeons were treely used. Florence Scannell was shot at the first fire and perhaps mortally injured. George Johnson was fatally wounded, Donohoe was seriously, though not fatally, hurt, and several others received slighter wounds. Seven policemen, after considerable trouble, put an end to the altereation and arrested John Scannell and phoc, who were both committed to prison by Alderman Ward.

General Pleasonton, United States Internal Reve nue Collector, with a large posse of deputies, and escorted by several hundred United States troops, made a sudden descent upon the Fifth ward Brooklyn yesterday for the purpose of seizing slight distilleries. The large military force was rendered necessary by the riotous character of the locality and the occurrence of bloodshed on previous similar occasions. Several thousand dollars' worth of property was selzed and although great excitement prevailed, accompanied with threats of violence, no serious

An explosion took place on board the North Ger-